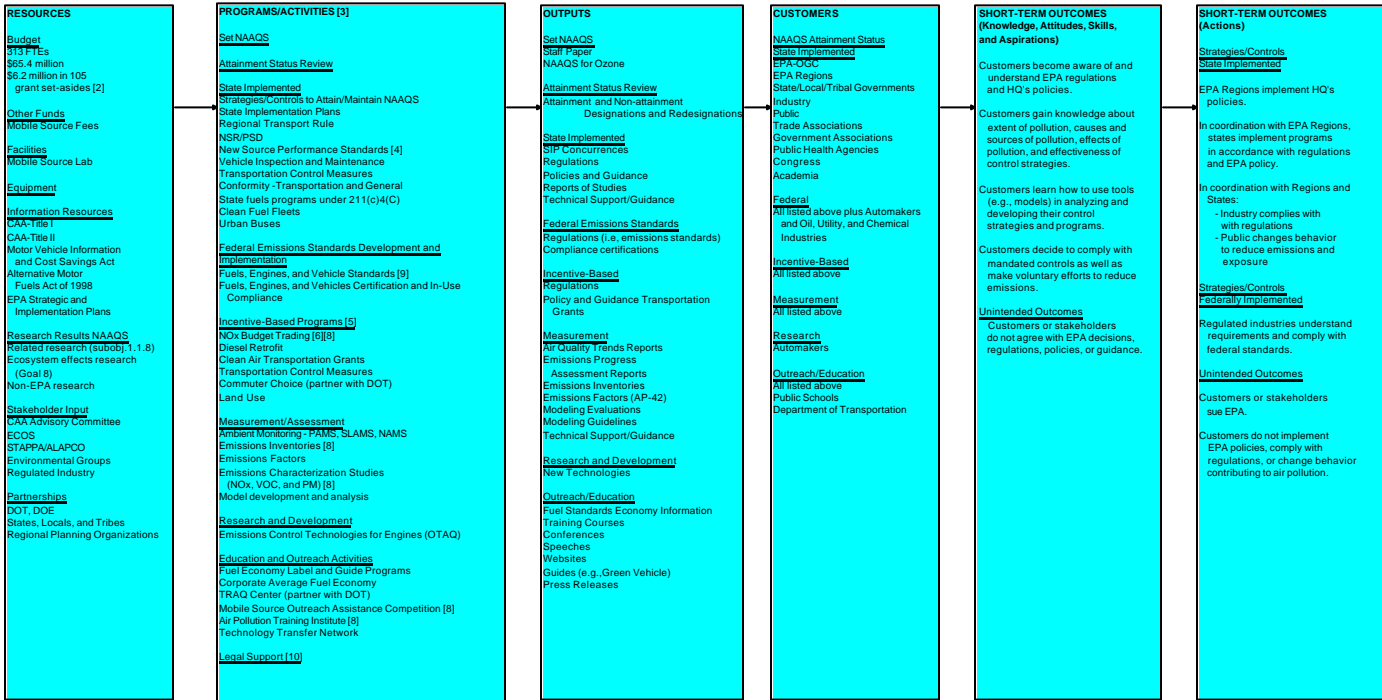


EPA HEADQUARTERS



Note: As a result of programs constantly changing, this model remains a draft.

OTHER EPA AND NON-EPA PROGRAMS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO REDUCED VOC AND NOx EMISSIONS

EPA GOAL 1 PROGRAMS

Subobjective 1.1.2 - Attain Particulate Matter NAAQS
Subobjective 1.1.6 - Maintain Nitrogen Dioxide NAAQS
Subobjective 1.2.3 - Reduce Cancer and Non-Cancer Risks From Air Toxics
Subobjective 1.3.1 - Reduce Acid Rain Precursors

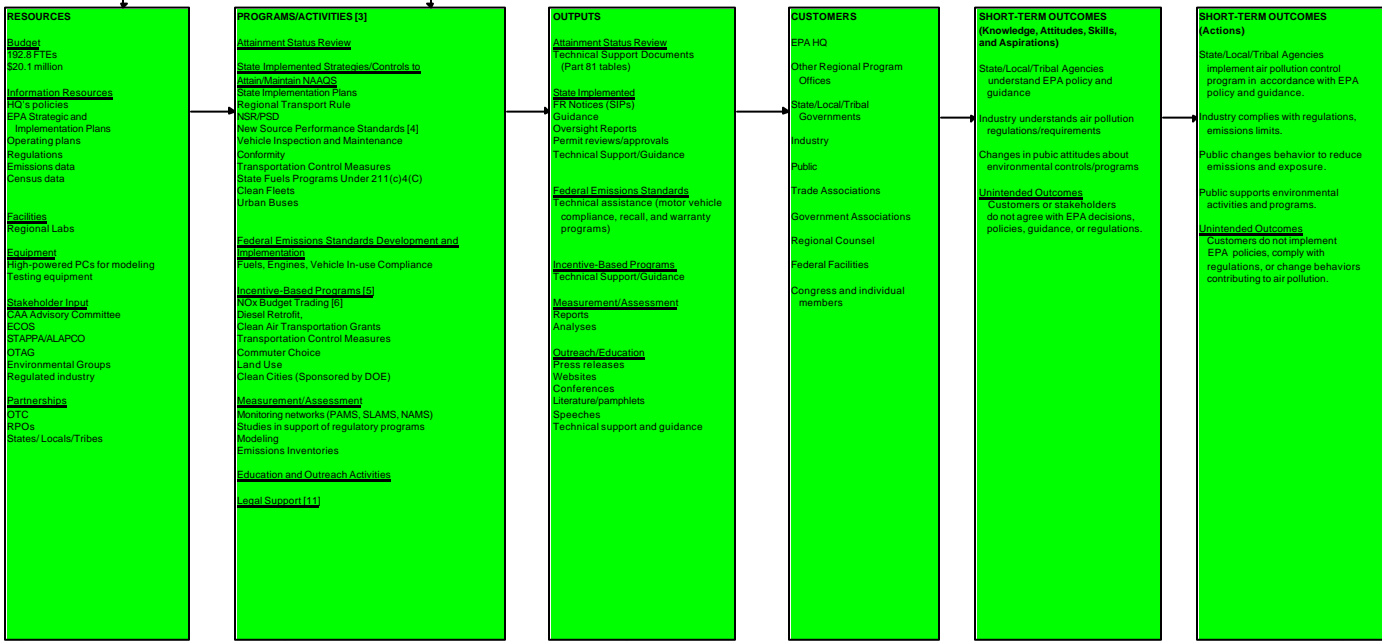
EPA NON-GOAL 1 PROGRAMS

Goal 4 - Preventing Pollution and Reducing Risk in Communities, Homes, Workplaces, and Ecosystems
Goal 6 - Reduction of Global and Cross-Border Environmental Risks (e.g., Green Lights, Energy STAR)
Goal 8 - Sound Science, Improved Understanding of Environmental Risk, and Greater Innovation to Address Environmental Problems
Goal 9 - A Credible Deterrent to Pollution and Greater Compliance with the Law [7]

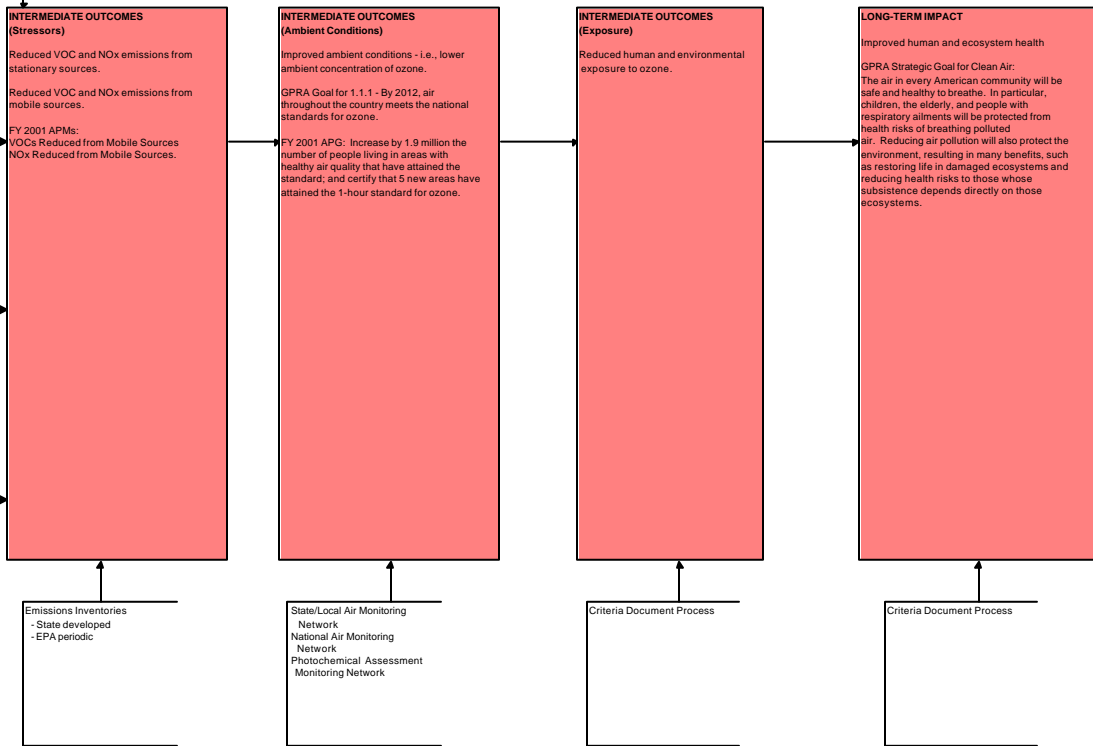
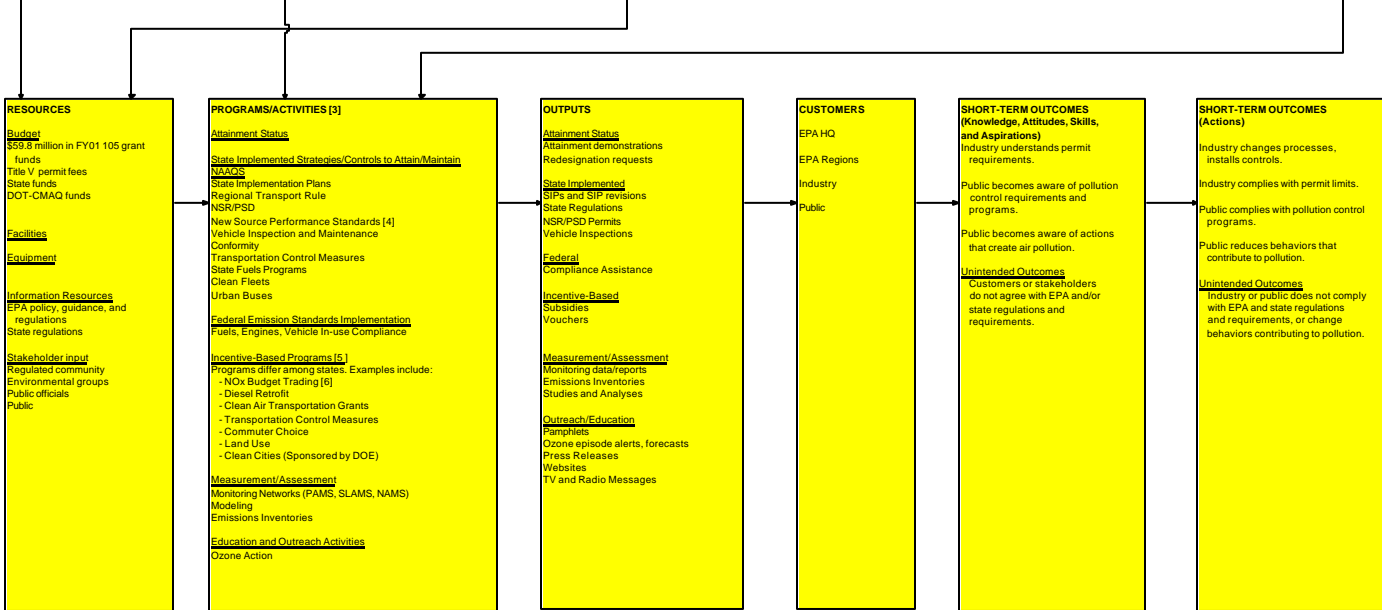
FEDERAL AGENCY PROGRAMS

Department of Transportation (e.g., Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program, Clean Fuels, Commuter Choice)
Department of Energy (e.g., Advance Petroleum-Based Fuels Program, Heavy Vehicle Emissions Testing Program, National Biofuels Program)

EPA REGIONS



STATES, LOCAL AGENCIES AND TRIBES



FOOTNOTES:

- [1] = This model represents the intended design of the program based on EPA planning and budget documents, EPA web-based information, applicable statutes and regulations, interviews with EPA officials, and comments from EPA officials on the preliminary versions of the model. We did not discuss the model or its contents with EPA external stakeholders such as Congressional members, industry groups, environmental groups, or state agencies. Further, we did not perform work to test whether the program is being implemented as depicted in this model.
- [2] = National set-asides are used by EPA Headquarters, with the agreement of the states, to provide services to the states (e.g., training delivery) that can be more efficiently accomplished through EPA headquarters than having each individual state perform the function on its own.
- [3] = This column is divided into categories which capture related programs/activities. Within each category we list general programs or strategies in place, not the specific activities being conducted. Programs/activities that do not receive funding from this GPRA subobjective are not listed (e.g., enforcement). Cross-cutting infrastructure programs/activities that support all Goal 1 subobjectives (e.g., resource management, information management, Title V permitting, and Tribal programs) are not listed here as well.
- [4] = EPA sets the national standards and implementation is normally delegated to the states.
- [5] = Includes economic incentive as well as voluntary programs.
- [6] = This is an economic incentive program that will be included in state SIPs under the NOx SIP call. OAR/OPA/CAMD is administering the program for the states.
- [7] = OECA activities include: developing enforcement-related rulemakings, policy, and guidance; ensuring enforceability of rules; setting national enforcement priorities; investigating and deterring violations; participating in civil and administrative case negotiations, litigation and settlements; managing national enforcement programs; collecting and integrating compliance and enforcement data; developing enforcement initiatives; and, coordinating enforcement activities with States, Locals, Tribes, EPA Regions, OGC, DOJ and other Federal Agencies. Most state and local agencies are authorized to operate federal air regulatory programs which includes conducting compliance monitoring activities such as on-site inspections and initiating appropriate enforcement actions in response to identified violations.
- [8] = Fully or partially funded by national grant set-asides.
- [9] = Development of standards for all types of engines, fuels, and vehicles.
- [10] = OGC provides advice/legal support in developing rules, handling lawsuits, Congressional Inquiries, document requests, FOIA requests, and Discovery Requests from DOJ.
- [11] = OGC provides advice/legal support for: adverse comments on a SIP, non-attainment programs, high profile facilities, source redesignations, Title V issues, and increased sanctions.

EXTERNALITIES

(Factors beyond the control of the program that hinder or contribute to achievement of the program's goals.)

Economic conditions

Congressional and state budgetary appropriations

Weather

Lawsuits and court decisions

Public preferences/trends
(e.g., popularity of SUVs)

Politics

Energy supply conditions

Lobbying from industry and environmental groups